THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

Ammements To-Day. Provery Theatre Subad.
Teny Pastor's Three limbbacks, Matrice,
Wattisek's Theatre Mind. Wood's Museum The State of Head

The Constitution says that all trials shall first convicted by a court and then to be ac-

beating the Grangers.

Just before the adjournment of Congress a special committee was appointed by the Senate, osten ibly to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard, but really with the design of obtaining grants of land and money for one or more of the huge schemes which specul tors have proposed for depl ting the Treasury and enriching themselves. At the head of this committee stands Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota, who at the time of his election was openly charged with buying his way into the Senate. Knowing the productive value of the investment by his experience as a member of the House, he is said to have paid \$30,000 to secure the support of his most formida' le e mpetitor for the place which he now nolds, while he paid others in proportion.

That fact alone indicates the manner of man that he is, an i his object in seeking a seat in the Senate at such a price. Identified with the great corporations that have ruled the West with despotic sway, connected with the Indian Ring, and representing the pernicious combinations by which consolidated capital and political machinery have created in imperial and crushing system of monopoly, Mr. WINDOM is peculiarly fitted for his present duty, and he sought it doubtless I ecause of a conscious aptitude and the vast opportunities which it offered.

Taking adventage of the temper of the West at this time, and under pretence of enlarging the facilities of transportation, Mr. WINDOM and his confederates, who do not now appear upon the surface, thought the moment favorable for inaugurating a policy by which Congress might be tempted to vote millions for projects which, if ever carried out, would rivet the bondage of the agricultural interest more tightly than now.

The existing condition of things is desperate enough, under the operation of chartered State monopolies procured through corrupt Legislatures. But to add to that a controlling influence by the general Government in new lines of transportation is to pile Pelion upon Ossa, and to exclude all hope of relief, or any prospect of change for the better. They would be prostituted as the navy yards and other branches of the public service are into mere electioneering machines to be operated exclusively for the profit of those appointed to run them. The practical result, if this proposed policy could be carried out, would be an immense increase of Federal puronage, and the forging of new chains for the oppressed farmers.

Mr. Window has sent out a circular to all the State Granges, requesting them to appoint delegates to meet his committee, with the pretended object of obtaining useful information, and of seeking their suggestions in regard to a remedy. It is as if the wolf should invite the lan bs to a conference, to inquire how they would prefer to be killed and cooked. The effrontery of this attempted chicanery will do more than defeat its purpose. It will excite the just indignation of the people who have been outraged by this sort of duplicity all along.

The grievances of the farmers are well known. They are no secret in any part of the country, but especially not in Minnesota, from which Mr. Windem comes. He and the corporations and rings with which he is connected are directly answerable for these wrongs. They and others have united to extort money from the struggling labor of agriculture by the imposition of such taxes on transportation as to pervert a blessing of Providence into an injury. They have made the farmers cry out, "Another good crop is certain ruin."

Why is the order of nature reversed, and what ought to be a cause of rejoicing become a source of regret? It is be cause the farmer with an abundant crop, unless exceptionally located, is worse off than without a crop. He has no market at all, or is at the mercy of a heartless combination, which fixes its own price for the product, so as to deprive him of all just reward for his toil. He is therefore compelled to sell at these ruinous rates, or do as thousands of others have done, convert his corn into fuel, and see the sweat of his brow reduced to ashes. Break up these monopolies and open free trade in transportation, so as to insure competition, and the remedy for the present distemper would follow as naturally as water

runs down hill. Mr. Window may have hoped by this little dodge to arrest the Western movement which now threatens to smash the Republican machine, or to gain insidious entrance into their councils, so as to use it for a political advantage. But there have been too many tricks of this sort to make the experiment promising. The farmers know who built up all these mighty corporations, who gave them the public lands, who betrayed their confidence, and who to-day are ejecting thousands of honest settlers for the benefit of railroads. Mr. WINDOM and such jobbers as he will hardly be able to deceive them again.

Railway Corporations and the next President.

Though it be an ancient legal maxim tlavery, they deal in human flesh, and they deal targely and pay liberally. But unlike slavery, they pay their money to those whom they buy and sell. Moreover, they rather shun the African race, and prefer to traffic in men whose veins swell with the proud blood of the Saxons, the Normans, and the Celts. They are Kings, and is an unrestricted despot in his fond of dealing in those politicians who own country. But it is a poor country, are ambitious to be Governors, Senators, and Presidents. They buy these classes | count outside of it. right and left, and pay for them the very ful ventures are the Legislatures of the several States and the two Houses of Con-

majority of the members of Congress and of the Legislatures of many of the principal States. The developments of the past welve months have revealed a most tartling condition of things in regard to the bribery and corruption practised by these corporations upon public men. Their hands are felt everywhere, though their manifestations may for a while be concealed. As yet, the extent of their operations is but faintly appreciated; but sufficient is known to justify the inference that they have bound in golden fetters nearly all the leading politicians of the

We believe that the country has reached such a stage in regard to the arbitrary, corrupt, and demoralizing ininences exerted upon the legislation and public men of the nation by gigantic railway corporations; that no politician or statesman who is or has recently been the beneficiary of these corporations, or owes them any allegiance, or has touched their gold, and more especially has been stained by their gifts an I br.bes, can be elected to the Presidency three years hence.

That the rig'd enforcement of this rule will exclude from the field of competition good many ambitious persons whose eyes re now fixe I upon the White House, is undoubtedly true. But the people are becoming aroused to the new dangers which threaten their liberties, and they will not elevate to places of trust and power, and certainly not to the Presidency, the mere serfs of these great corporations.

Wanted-A Real Christian Association.

The threatened decay of the Young Men's Christian Association, as at present organized, may be traced, without any lifficulty or doubt, to its cause, and fortunately that cause is no plainer than the emedy to be applied.

The association is declining because in ome important matters it has not been true to its name. It has not in all things been a Christian association. It is no office of Christianity to gloze over the errors, not to say crimes, of public officers, or to do honor to public plunderers.

When the Young Men's Christian Assoeation after the virtual conviction of CHUYLER COLFAX of malfeasance in office. and of trying to conceal his fault by false wearing, undertook to sustain him, it played a part which did him little if any od, but which has proved well nigh fatal to its own existence. Any religious organization which so far mistakes its ission as to become the ally of corruption is doomed to perish.

The remedy is obvious. We must have a Christian Association true to its name; not a respecter of persons, but welded gether in a conscientious, stanch, acive, practical faith in Christian principles. It is an enterprise worthy of the best efforts of the best young men of the day. Who will undertake it? The organization should

be begun at once. We consider that the existing association was in its day very useful. Perhaps no cicty was ever more useful. It has done good in a variety of ways. We should be sorry to see it dwindle into nothingness without some substitute to undertake the good work for which it has in part incapacitated itself. The public confidence which has been withdrawn, in a measure, from the present association would be generously extended to a new one which should steer clear of party politics.

Let us, then, have a real Young Men's Christian Association. The field for its labors is vast, and its influence would be altogether beneficent. The old one accomplished enough good to show what can

English and American Courts.

We hear a good deal about the courtesy and good behavior of the English bar and the English Judges as contrasted with what we have been in the habit of seeing here in New York.

We think the difference is greatly exaggerated, to say the least. BROUGHAM and ERSKINE were about as independent and fearless toward the bench in their day, whenever they felt that injustice was being done to a chent, as any American lawyer has been since. According to the report of the proceedings in the case of TICHBORNE, on trial for perjury, Mr. KEN-EALY, one of the counsel for the defence, was cross-examining a witness when the following passage at arms took place between him and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench:

"Mr. KENEALT-Now, sir, what did you mean by saying that Mr. Rowken had promised you nothing?
"The Lour Currer Justice—What do you mean sir, by suggesting that he had done so? There is no foundation for the suggestion in the letter. And you have n asked the question what the money was to be itness, being a ked, said it was for wages due in Sir Aleger. ord Chief Justice said it was a most unwar-mountation to cast upon a professional man-e least foundation. out the least foundation.

Ir. KENEALY-How could I know that there was

ne?
The Lond Chief Justice You ought to have own, sir, before you suggested it.
We Kunsatv-How could I know it?
The Lond Chief Justice - Hy asking the question.
The character of a professional man's not to be dured in this way without the last pretence or foun-Mr. Kenealy-I must exercise my own judgment.

The LOAD CHIEF JUSTICE - And I shall exercise in rebuking counsel when they abuse their privi-Mr. KENEALY-You may rebuke, my Lord; but I st do niv duty to my client.
The Lord Centry Justice-You have no right, sir, make imputations without foundation.
Mr. KENEALY-My Lord, I say there was foundation it in this letter. D CHIEF JUSTICE-On the contrary, the letshows that there was none.

Mr. Kushar. The letter says Mr. Bowken had
mised to pay him movel due to him.

The Lone Chief desire. Money already due to
a not money promised to him on account of this MAKENEALY There is an allusion to the Tichic Lord Chiry Justice-After the reference to Mr. KENEALY I must do my duty to my client, my

The Long Chief Justice-But you do not do it by throwing imputations without foundation.

"Mr. KINEALY-I say there was foundation for them.

The Long Chief Justice-And I say there was none; but pursue your cross-cramination." Had such a scene occurred in the Supreme Court in this city we might have been treated to several homilies on the better breeding exhibited in English

courts. Every good practitioner knows how impolitic is a collision with the bench when that corporations have no souls, they it can be avoided; but within the past nevertheless in our day have become year we have repeatedly seen some of our eager, wary, unserupulous politicians; and oldest and most distinguished lawyers subthis is specially true of radway corpora- mit with surprising meekness to uncalledtions. Like the old monopoly of negro for and inexcusable rebukes and snubbings from newly made Judges.

Not Much of a Country.

Great fuss has been made about the Shah of Persia. All the monarchs of Europe have entertained him pompously because he calls himself the King of and the Shah himself is of very small ac

Persia is large in extent, about twohighest prices. But the chief marts where thirds as large as our original thirteen they carry on the most lively and success- States; but more than half of it is useless, irreclaimable desert. Its population is less than five millions, miserably poor, often gress. In fact, it begins to look as if our afflicted with famine and pestilence, and great railway corporations owned a constantly declining in numbers; and out | do but amuse himself.

of this handful of people an annual revenue of about ten millions of dollars is extorted.

The great importance of Persia consists in the fact that it lies between Europe and the rich empires of eastern Asia, so that railreads to reach them must be built through Persian territory. But for this, Persia would be of little more account in in the world than Buenos Ayres or Bolivia.

Did Bismarck Really Say It?

The Anciger des Westens discredits the reported interview between the correpondent of the World and Prince Bis-MARCK, in which the Prince is represented as uttering sentiments of intense atheism in the most aggressive and outrageous manner. "The scandalous nonsense," says the Anzeiger, "which the interviewer of the World puts into the mouth of Prince BISMARCK was never uttered by the Prince. The report of this interview bears in itself

intrinsic evidence of its falsehood." Of course it is possible that the World may have been imposed upon by its correspondent; and thousands who have been wont to admire BISMARCK as one of the great intellects of the age will be relieved from unpleasant doubts as to his sanity by the assurance that he has never entertained or uttered the preposterous sentiments attributed to him in the columns of our contemporary. But, on the other hand, it will require more weighty evidence than the opinion of any journal to set aside assertions to which the editor of the World has given his endorsement and which he has published as genuine.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing rom Long Branch, says that Gov. COOKE ssured the President a few days ago that the loard of Public Works has now enough funds o finish all the improvements under way. The word "funds" is here used in the sense of ready eash, or the equivalent thereof. Now, as will be seen in another column, our Washington corespondent quotes from the National Republican of July 29 a paragraph stating that the Board of Public Works, having no ready cash to pay the salaries of their clerks and employees due for several months, was engaged last Monday in paying them off in certificates of indebtedness. This does not look as if the board "has now enough funds to finish all the improvements Our correspondent also calls attention to the fact that the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia-of whom Gov. COOKE is one-have notified the holders of certain bonds falling due on August 1 that they have no "funds" with which to redeem them, nd that they can only exchange worthless cerificates of indebtedness for the same, which i a flat contradiction of the reported statement of lov. Cooke to the President. As we believe ov. Cooke claims a character for unimpeachable veracity, he should look after that Tribune correspondent. Why not sue him for libel be fore the Police Court, and try to get him extra-

It is said that President GRANT was oposed to the salary grab, and only signed the ill because he believed that if he vetoed it there would be no appropriations, and the machinery f Government would be in danger of stopping If this is true let GRANT prove his sincerity by arning his double pay back into the Treasury. When he was elected in 1873 he agreed to be President for \$25,000 a year. Let him stick to hat bargain, and pay the other \$25,000 over to Gen. SPINNER. Then the people will believe aim, and his injured reputation will get a new

It is well known that the Dominion Government has been using every effort, fair and unfair, to carry out the designs of the English Cabinet by forcing Newfoundland to join the Confederation. Patronage and money were freely dealt out to bring Nova Scotla and Prince Edward's Island into the Dominion. The leading men of these two provinces were purchased with honors and emoluments, and thus the Parliaments were induced to barter away their out. Separated by a wide strait from the rest of British America, she prefers to remain separated politically. As the Provincial Parliament would not sell out, the Dominion Government has had to seek some other plan of bringing the fishermen to terms. It is now asserted that Canadian ifluence has been brought to bear on GRANT's Cabinet to prevent the ratification of the Washington Treaty as far as Newfoundland is conratify is a bill passed by the Newfoundland Assembly subjecting American fishermen to the same local laws and customs by which Newfoundland fishermen are governed. There is nothing improperly restrictive in the local laws while the non-ratification of the treaty debars Newfoundland from having a free market in the United States for her fish and oil. That English influence is at the bottom of the refusal to ratfy is believed in Newfoundland, but we trust

The charges made by District Attorney GEORGE C. BATES imperatively demand investigation. If the President is not a party to the foul conspiracy to drive the Mormons out of Utah, he will instruct the Attorney-General to once examine into the truth of the allegations. Life and property are not safe where the bench is corrupt; and if the Federal judiciary of Utah are not corrupt, then District Attorney BATES is a folemer, and should be proved such. It seems that me par back as 1871, a United States Senator preferred charges of corruption by tele-graph against two Federal officials of the Teritory; but, says Mr. BATES, "the Rev. Dr. NEWMAN intervened at Long Branch, and the matter was dropped." The illegal prosecution the Mormon leaders on stale charges of murder was then in progress, and the work of sending them to the gallows and terrorizing their followers from the Territory was not to be delayed by investigation into the fre cent crimes of Federal officials. Had that prosecution been successful, and had the Mormons been forced to abandon Utah, there would have millions of acres of land and untold wealth in mines to be divided. The conspirators have not yet given up all hope of success. If Gen. GRANT is not an accomplice in their designs, let him order prompt investigation.

A correspondent in Tennessee informs s that there is reason to believe that one John B. Rongers, who at one time pretended to represent that State in Congress as member at arge, but failed to secure his seat, has recently put on the market here lands in Warren county, Tenn., to which he has no title. These lands sist of a part or the whole of a tract of 5,000 arces belonging to the Hon. H. L. W. HILL, known as the BROWN grants. A decree in chan cery issued many years ago sets forth that the entries under which RODGERS claimed these lands were fraudulent and void, and prohibits him from ever perfecting a title. Further we informed that all the lands covered by these fraudulent grants have been covered and held by good grants for more than thirty years.

Our colored fellow citizens of Summit county, Ohio, are beginning the wrong way to elevate their race. The term "negro," which they desire to have expunged from the school books, is in itself no more degrading than "Inor "Caucasian." It is the degraded condition of the negro that has made it a term of contempt. Let colored people labor industriously to make themselves respected, and their race will be honored whatever its name. To accomplish this they will have to take to themselves the advice of Senator CARPENTER and let 'politics alone" somewhat.

This is hot, oppressive weather for workngmen. A paying business is that of Congress. an at \$140 a week, payable monthly, and nothing to do until December; but the best situation of all is that of the President with a gift cottage at Long Branch, and \$136.98 a day and nothing to

CENTRAL PACIFIC R.R. RING STARTLING FACIS ELICTED BY THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

oe of the Ring upon the Witness Stand-What he Did Not Know and What he was Forced to Admit-The Duty of Congress.

indence of The Sun WASHINGTON, July 28 .- On the 24th of anuary last the Hon. Saml, J. Randall offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this House, of which Mr. Wilson of Indians is Chairman, be as thoused to extend their present investigation so as to include the Control Pacific Railrond Control to the Control Pacific Railrond Control to the Control Pacific Railrond to the propose and the interest with like power and to like purpose to the Union Pacific Roilrond Company.

The task which this committee already had on its hands at that time was more than they could possibly perform satisfactorily to themselves or the country, yet they resolutely undertook to make a beginning upon a work of still greater magnitude. The object of the mover of the resolution initiating this secondary inquiry was most commendable. He was fully aware of the fact that it was impossible for the committee to more than apply the scalpel to this monster of iniquity; but he knew full well that be their ouch ever so light it must bring to view evils that would demand prompt corrective measures. There was remaining but five weeks until the Forty-second Congress would expire by constitutional limitation, and the committee had but fairly begun their task of probing the mass of orruption which centred round the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They, however, ound time during the last ten weeks of the exiring session to examine a few witnesses in or-

MORE ASTOUNDING FRAUD MORE ASTOUNDING TRAUD
than they had uncovered by their inquiry concerning the relation of the Credit Mobilier o.
America to the Union Pacific Railroad.
The first witness examined was the somewhat
celebrated ex-Congressman Dick Franchot, the
recognized Washington lobbyist of the Central
Pacific. His testimony is quite interesting:

O.—Are you in any way conceded with the Central

Q.—Are you in any way connected with the Central Pacific Railroad Company? A.—I have acted as agent of the company since leef, I think. Q.—What have been the duties to which you have been saighed? A.—Watching over the interests of the Cen-tral Pacific Railroad Company, at Washington and other places, subject to the call of the President of the com-pany.

by.

—What are your duties in relation to it? A.—I see charge of the business at Washington and other sees in the interim of the sessions of Congress.

—What is the interest of the company at Washingar? A.—Nothing more nor less than the general intests of the railroad. We have to watch our interests.

e.

What are they? A.—There are frequently questions oming up in Congress relating to the interests of Central Pacific Railroad.

Then you mean that you are an agent here to the the passage of bills through Congress which ght affect the interests of the company? A.—That Q.—What other agency of the company have you in Washington? A.—Not any. I am subject to the call of r. Huntington, Q.—Are you a regular salaried officer of the road?

Yes. - What is your salary? A.-My salary is \$20,000 a Q.—Do you spend substantially your whole time here when Congress is in session? A.—Yes, sir. UNWILLING WITNESSES.

UNILLING WINESSES.

This was all that Dick knew. He could remember nothing else. He could not specify my time when he was called away from Washogton to look after any business for the company, nor could be tell any specific thing that he sogton to look after any business for the company, nor could he tell any specific thing that he had to look after here.

There is only one thing this man can be used for in Washington by his employers, and that is to lobby through their jobs like Goat Island. Whenever there has been any bill or resolution up which the Central Pacific was interested in passing or defeating, Dick was always to be seen on the floor of the House seated beside Effigy Sargent, or flitting about whispering to the burchasable members or drawing them by the buttonhole into the coat rooms to arrange for their votes. Twenty thousand dollars is a large salary to pay a lobbylst, but Dick, with the assistance and support of Effigy Sargent, has doubtless canned his money.

The next withess examined was C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the company. As a knew nothing he was still more remarkable than Dick Franchot. Dick did know how much

an Dick Franchot. Dick did know how much oney he got out of the road, but Huntington ev he got out of the road, but Huntington not even an approximate idea of his shire he stealings. He had to admit, however, there were contracts let to Charles Crocker s, and to the Contract and Finance Company, did not know, however, whether he had any rest in the Crocker contract. In answer to question, "Did you have any indirect insigning in its", he said:

I do not know that I had. Mr. Hopkins, my partner, who has been a partner of mine for twenty years in the to has been a partner of mine for twenty years in the reward and metal business, and, in fact, in almost all business, thad, was attending to it that side. I said Mr. Hopkins when I left that in any undertaking ere in the construction of the road he could take tatever interest he thought proper to take, but to easi little as he could, because we were doing a ge hardware and metal trade, and I did not want to embarrassed in it.

He did not know who else were interested in the contract, or how much of the road was built under it. He admitted that the Contract and Finance company was organized to build the road, but he did not know who composed

You were Vice-President of the Central Pacific coad Company. I will sak you to state now if you what amount was paid to this Contract and what amount was paid to this Contract and co Company for building the road. A -I do not

Have you any idea? A .- I have got an impres-that they were to have so much in stock and the alance in bonds.

Q.—How much in each? A.—My impression is that
they took all the great more yage bonds and all the Governbonds, and a certain amount of stock. How much stock? A.-I do not know. I do not I ever heard.

Have you any impression on that subject? A.—
My impression is that they took quite a large
at of stock. The price of the stock was increly mal.

-Did they pay in the money for the stock which took to the Central Pacific Ruitroad Company? I would suppose that it would be counted cost on Q.-I simply want to know the fact whether they paid

that they did pay the money for the construction of the road.

Q.—You were Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Did you take any interest in the construction of this road? A.—I took great interest in supplying the materials. My associates in the commany were gentleme whom I had known for twenty or thirty years, and Mr. Hopkins had been my partner for twenty odd years. I had all confidence in them, and pad very little attention to matters myself. I shipped all the iron for the road, all the locom tives, and all the internist; that kept me very hony. They inquired very little about what I was doing, and I inquired out little about what I was doing, and I inquired out little about what I was doing.

what they were doing.

Did you sell iron to the company? A.—I never
is from to sell.

Did you purchase iron for the road? A.—Yes.

By the contract with the Contract and Finance
any was that company to outle and a finance.

Mayor Emory, to With all his caution and cunning it will be no ticed that Mr. Huntington, in the above, mad-

VERY IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS. He says the Contract and Finance Company took all the first mortgage bonds and all the dovernment bonds, and the balance in stock. Now, let us examine this statement a little: e Government bonds, or in bonds that

27,389,120 C. The amount of stock thus issued the nittee tried to find out but met with but success. They asked Huntington "how a stock the Contract and Finance Company He said in answer; "I do not know; but considerable."

. No. 1 do not.
. you ever participate in any dividends yourI think I did. What did you receive in the way of dividends? t would be it would a what you received them? A. I never received averament bonds at all. Did you receive any first mortgage bonds? A.—1 received any first mortgage bonds. I am sure. I would a second mortgage bonds. I am sure. You had a second mortgage on that road. I he alled State aid. called State aid.

-was there not a second mortgage on that road?

-was there not a second mortgage on that road?

We had a land grant bond.

-A.—i think I have a

of those land grant bonds.

-And you had some of what you call State aid

so this you get any of them? A.—No. Q.—How many land grant bonds did you get? A.—I. Q.—About how many? A.—I. Q.—About how many? A.—I. really not hope the property of the property say, I did not get many, bout how many? A.—I really cannot say how I get then a few at a time.
Did you get any stock? A.—Yes, I got some tock.

Q.—How much? A.—I do not know. Mr. Hopkins zeeps a memorandum of that.

Q.—Do you not understand about how much stock you had of that company; have you no idea? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Can you tell the committee within one hundred shares how much stock you had? A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell within one thousand shares? A.—I do not think I can.

Q.—Can you tell within two thousand shares how much stock you had? A.—Yes; I think I can tell within one thousand shares how much atock you had? A.—Yes; I think I can tell within one thousand shares, probably. I should think

had something in the neighborhood of a million do: lars of stack.

Q. How much did your partner have?

A.-I do not know that. I suppose he have just about the same. GETTING AT THE TRUTH

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Truth was hard to arrive at in this case, but somehow or another it will slip out now and then, although sharp, shrewd men try very hard to conceal it. Mr. Huntington admits that he got about \$1,000,000 of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and that his partner, Mark Hookins, got about the same. Now I will do a little fleuring on this admis ion, Island canford, Mark Hopkins, Chas. Crocker, and C. F. Huntington were equally interested in the Central Pacific Railroad —each having subscribed for 150 shares of the original stock. Chas. Marsa and E. R. Crocker had fifty shares apiece. This and E. R. Crocker had fifty shares apiece. Central Paelic Railro. d—each having subscribed for 155 states of the original stock. Chas. Marsa and E. B. Circeer had fifty shares apiece. This was the Riag that managed the Central Pacific—that got up the firm of Chas. Crocker & Co. and afterward the Contract and Finance Company. Now if Huntin ston & Horkins got \$1,000,000 of stock each it is certain that Stanford, the Crockers and Marsh fared equally well. That would make \$5,000,000. At that time the capital stock of the company was \$20,000,000. We have here Hurtington's admission that the Contract and Finance Company got all the first morigage bonds and all the Government bonds, \$54,778, 240, and \$5,660,000 in stock—or nearly \$60,000,000 in all. It is quite evident that Huntington was resorting to a flimsy evasion when he said he got none of the bonds except the land grant bonds. As Hopkins was his partner and attended to an this business connected with the Contract an I Finance Company, Hopkins might have received the bonds and then sold or otherwise disposed of them and turned over to Huntington the cash proceeds.

proceeds.

In another portion of his testimony Mr. Huntington said that their roads were carning about 60 per cent, over and above the cost of operating and keeping them in repairs. This is certainly a very handsome business. In speaking of the road he said they had about 1,300 miles of first-class road, as well equipp das any in America, with one of the best machine shops in the United States, where they built all their locomotives and cars. In addition they had \$1,000,000 of land grant bonds and \$46,00,000 of capital stock unissued—the capital stock now being ck unissued the capital took now being 1,000,000.

(200,000), r. Huntington testified that he represented Central Pacific in Washington prior to the sloyment of Dick Franchot. He denied that Franchot was a lobbylet for their road, but duties were simply to entighten members Congress on the merits of anything we may

of Congress on the merits of anything we may have before Congress."

In regard to his own transactions here in 1864, when they wanted and got the important additional legislation, he demed that he used any money belonging to any railroad company, any bonds, stocks or proceeds thereof. But he finally admitted that he probably paid Jas. B. Stewart and Alexander Henry, the former \$2.000, and the latter from \$5.000 to \$50,000, to enlighten him in the ways of Washington. All his denials he concluded with this formula: "And I say this from general principles rather than from remembering anything about it."

WHAT THE COMMUTEE THOUGHT.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE THOUGHT.

The committee made a brief report, in which ey say that they examined Franchot and Huntgton to see "whether there was probable use for an investigation and to determine a an for conducting it. They then quote from e testimony of those two witnesses on one two points and say.

It would seem from the testimony of Mr. Huntington hat there is probable cause for believing that the capalatthere is probable cause for believing that the capalatthere is a state of the Central Pacific Railroad Company does not oppresent cash, but profits on construction, and that the roperty of the road has passed largely into the handfits own oill ers, who made contracts in its name with

out Congress is concerned: First—To see that its bounty has not been misapplied. Secon—To fax the true cost of the road. Third—To see whether the provisions of section 15 of stude of 1804 has been observed.

For the purpose of providing a way in which this inquiry might be prosecuted, the committee reported a bill authorizing a commission to be appointed with powers of the special committee of Congress, &c. But at the late hour at which this report was made there was no time to consider the bill, it being well understood that Effigy Sargent and the other representatives of the road would oppose all efforts to pass it. WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

It becomes a pertinent question now, Will an investigation of this stuperdous fraud be ordered by the House this coming winter? I know that there are many honest members of both sides who will urge a committee of inquiry. Mr. Wilson himself will undoubtedly demand that the investigation his committee begun shall be continued. But already efforts are being made here and elsewhere to prevent any such caiamity overtaking christian statesmen as befel a number of them last winter and soring. It remains, however, with the independent press of the country to foil these efforts. If they demand the ripping up of this as well as other festering corruptions, the people's representatives tering corruptions, the people's representative will not dare to shut their ears to such a de

AT THE LAST GASP.

Boss Shepherd and Gov. Cooke in Sore Distress-Paying the Clerks of the Board o Public Works in Worthless Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following an peared in the local columns of the National Republican this morning:

by engaged yesterday in paying off the emoloves of the moloves of the search the salary which has been due for several other and the salary which has been due for several other and the search the salary which has been due for several other and the search of the due to the search of the search of

The salary which has been due for several months" to the clerks in the office of the Board of Public Works has been accumulating for just six months. The Metropolitan Police have not been paid their proportion of wages due from the city for almost an equal period, and it is sur posed the next move will be to pay them off in fifty-dollar "bonds."

So far the Board has not been able to negotiate a single dollar's worth of these securities even in Washington, where the Ring bankers ought to have confidence in them if there is a shadow of legality for their issuance. banking institution in this city having been approached by a member of the Ring and offered great inducements to advance money on these ertificates of indebtedness, agreed to do so if a certain lawyer of national reputation would give a favorable opinion on their legality, and suggested that the board submit the act authorizing their issuance to a legal gentleman whom he named. This the board declined to do, which is pretty good evidence that they were Four years ago, under the administration of

Mayor Emory, the municipality of Washington issued a quantity of bonds, which fall due on the 1st of August. The holders of these bonds have been notified by the Sinking Fund Commisoners that the only way in which they can re-cem them is by giving in exchange certificates cem them is by giving in exchange certificates f indebtedness. If this is not bankruptcy that is it? Is it not very like repudiation? Here s sufficient proof that all the charges of reckless a sufficient proof that all the charges of reckless what is if I is it not very like repudiation? Here is sufficient proof that all the charges of reckless extravagance and criminal mismanagement of the finances of the district by the Ring are true. Ample and sufficient means have been provided for the redemption of these securities; and now, as the day of their redemption draws near, the holders are notified that there is no money to pay them—that they will have to accept bogus certificates of indebtedness that are not worth the paper they are printed on! What has become of the money which has been regularly collected for the fund that was to secure the redemption of these bonds? Have the Ring appropriated it for other purposes? If so, they have criminally violated the law, and are hable to be criminally proceeded against.

It may be possible that the notice which has been given the holders of these bonds was only a trick intended to seduce them into accepting certificates, and thus leave the Board some ready cash. This is the only charitable view that can be taken of their action. But even if this be true it is a very scurvy trick. This kind of work certainly will not have a tendency to increase the credit of the district abroau. Do you know anything in relation to dividends ing been declared by the Contract and Finance Com-

Caleb Cushing's Dog Fight.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has addressed the following note to the editor of the German-town Daily Chronicle:

d gave me full permission to set in my discretion ast both Kelly and his dog. I remain yours truly, C. CUSHING.

The standard relish universally adopted by the best judges is the Halford Leicesterance Table Sauce. You can obtain this fine article of any first-class grocer for only diffy cents per pint botthe—440.

THE PATRIOTS AT WORK. THE SPANIARDS SICK OF THE EVER

FAITHFUL ISLE. Catting the Telegrap's Wires-The Cubans Enter Specitas-Using the Machete-The Spanish Bank Fight.

HAVANA, July 23, 1873.-There is but litde news from the seat of war this week, and is fact is attributable mainly to the maniwhich has of late seized the patriots of cutting the telegraphic wires. They apparently intend and so allow no news to reach here by wire. We know, however, that lately they have been organizing small squads of twenty-five men each for this purpose, and that they meet with no opposition is proved by the result.

But the sick man is sick nigh unto death, have lately had an interesting interview with a Camagueyan, who has always been excessively Spanish in his feelings and desires. He was employed on sundry occasions both by Valmaseda and De Rodas, for work within the insurgent lines. Whenever he returned to this place he used always to report that the insurrection did n t amount to much, that it was child's play, &c. He has just come back from Puerto Principe. He assures me that he went into the nterior and is convinced from what he saw that it is absurd for Spain to dream of crushing the rebellion.

The news of the entry of the patriots into Nuevitas is confirmed. The Spanish papers here at first stated that a landing had been effected there by sea, but no such landing took place. The patriots merely walked in, helped them solves to what they wanted, and walked out. The Governor and the commander of the garri-son shut themselves up within the fort until the Cubans had relired.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

An insurgent leader, Miguel Ramos, is the terfor of San Juan de los Remedios. He enters the
town at the head of his men whenever he
ple ses, and takes what he wants. So far, no one
has dared either interfere with him or pursue
hist. Ramos says he does this merely to disprove Gen. Portillo's assertion of the tranquility
of the Villas district.

The Amequira and Colon regiments had a
terrific encounter with the Cubans on the 17th
instant. The Speniards were completely routed,
said few of them escaped. The Spanish papers,
which are comizant of the affair, state that no
ictalis have been received, but the truth is that
all the reports are in the office of the chief of
staff here, who fears the effect which their publication might cause.

If the reports are in the observable that here, who fears the effect which their publication might cause.

It would appear from several late actions between the Cubans and Spaniards, that the former have adopted an entirely novel system of warfare. They allow the enemy to come up to close quarters, fire into them along the whole line, and in the smoke and confusion into which the Spaniards are thrown, rush in upon them with the machete. The Spanish officers with bond shouts endeavor to rally their paniestricken men, and the macheteros rush for the officers. This is how the Spaniards here account for the enormous casualties which have lately occurred among their officers.

The Diario has a good story, which is at the same time a fair sample of the reliability of their accounts from the interior. It states that the insurgents opened fire upon Santo Espiritu from the woods, and that a sergeant, Hafael Gimenez, was wounded in the left thigh, which was broken by a bail; but that, wounded as he was, and lying on the ground, he kept up firing upon the Cubans and railying his men, who off their wounded.

AN IMPREGNABLE CAMP. AN IMPREGNABLE CAMP.

From a friend who has just reached here from the Eastern Department. I learn that the Cuban bern Maximo Gomez has established his camp in an impre-mable place called Las Mariposa, within two leagues of the city of Holguin. Brigadier Ampudia, who commands the Spanish forces into the department, has just arrived from here, and reports to Captain-General Picitain that Gomez has there 5,000 well armed men under him, and that it is indispensable either to destroy him and by a groy or to abandon the tree to destroy him and by a groy or to abandon the destroy him and by a groy or to abandon the destroy him and by a groy or to abandon the destroy him and by a groy or to abandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him and by a groy or to a bandon the destroy him a grow or the destroy him a gr

destroy him and his army or to abandon the de-partment.

Here we are having a grand festival at Car-mero, just outside the walls near Chorrera. The object is nominally to collect funds for building a church. But the real object is to gamble. And they do gamble on grande In the puolic streets of the village you meet everywhere rou-lette and monte tables, presided over by public courtesans. These women at night give balls, lette and monte tables, presided over by public courtesans. These women at night give balls, where some of them don the historic costume of Eve, and it would be difficult to imagine more beastly orgies than those that follow. The pretext is a pious one, and the Government allows and authorizes the scandal.

But the all-a soroing topic here to-day is the fight going on between the manager of the Spanish Bank and the editor of La Legalidad. All the papers are full of red-hot articles on one side or the other.

La Legalidad has also drawn swords with D. Juan Ariza of the Diario, whom he criticises very severely for endorsing the conservatives in their determination that no reforms shall be ceded to Cuba by the Spanish Cortes.

CONFISCATION.

yesterday on the subject of the return of property confiscated for political offences it forgets that no code in the world recognizes such a penalty, and that it was specially abolished by the Spanish Constitution of 1812. If it is legal, why are not the properties of Serrano and of his associates confiscated? Besides, the editor of La Legalidad is one of the Council of Finance, and receives a salary as such, but still as editor he disapproves of the order of the Government.

A committee of republicans has gone to Madrid to petition the Cortes for reforms. But even should they obtain any, wao is to enforce compliance with any such order from Spain? It is positively stated that Captain-General Pieltain is to-day in possession of an order by which he is instructed to return confiscated properties, and he acknowledges that he does not attempt to enforce it, because the volunteers are opposed to it. Pieltain must know, but if, as he asserts, the volunteers are the real rulers who govern the island, why does not Gen. Grant recognize them. In any case, it is very rulers who govern the island, why does not Gen. Grant recognize them. In any case, it is very evident that Spain, whom he does recognize, does not govern.

The yellow fever is making fearful havoc among the Spaniards in the interior. A nephew

iong the Spaniards in the interior. A nephew D. Miguel de Aidama, Don Gonzalo Alfonso, lative Cuban, but serving with the Spaniards, s just been stricken down in Nuevitas. When attacks natives you may have some idea how it is thining out Catalans and other aniards. 56a.57. Sterling, 68a.70. Currency on

New York, 35@35% pren That is So-Testimony of an Expert.

the Editor of The Sun. SIR: THE SUN'S assertion that no aggrieved person-aggrieved by The Sun-has ever been refused ample space for correction. I believe to be utterly true. I can certainly speak of my own knowledge of two instances which are in direct proof of the fact—one on behalf of Gen. Grant, who was charged with being drunk in the streets and helped into a carriage and sent home by the Chief of Police; and the other the case of a Washington official who was superseded on a general charge of in-

In both instances the offence of THE SUN was in stat-In both instances the offence of The SUN was in stating the sense of a paragraph from a Washington paper, and in both instances three times the space was cheerially given for a counter statement made by persons who claimed to be countered and of the facts.

I have a particularly close memory of the latter instance, as the person aggrieved was an oversensitive individual, who deemed the paragraph extremely damaging to his character, and who assumed at once that he was similed out by Mr. Dam, through some personal spate, for unlimited persecution. He sent me an article to be inserted in the Prionic, presuming that The SUN was unswerving in its antagonism, and would admit of no personal explanation. I sent the article to The SUN with a personal letter to Mr. Dans, vouching for their unit of the statement. Both the article and the letter were published in The SUN, and in addition thereto I received a letter from Mr. Dans, thousand me for taking the trouble to correct the statement. ne for taking the trouble to correct the stater

Unseaworthy Ships-Desertion Justified. Three seamen, O'Connoll, May, and

Pearce, were charged before the Cardiff Police there was no tavern, all ore Court in Wales, on July 9, with deserting from where the tavern was necessary the brigantine Nora, bound for Lisbon. They | misery, disease, and clihad alleged that the vessel was unseaworthy. and in consequence a survey was made. The surveyor reported as follows:

able the ship being londed almost to her hate uses the brigantine Nora, of seelly. Her former name we take brigantine Nora, of seelly. Her former name we take Leopola, built in 8-acien, but nothing, is known to what year she was built in. Her deck is rotten places, caulking sizes, and leaking fore and aft, wate ways badly decayed, upports loose and fas, emings gon I find below and aft portions of stern frame eadly of cayed, celling guilt eration, inner or flass sternpost deaved, selling guilt eration, inner or lass sternpost deaved, eating quilt eration, inner or lass sternpost deaved badly i am hed to believe the stern post mais be decayed from the extensive leakage there, observed also leakage from waterways in main hold sone beam end decayed. In fore peak very extensible heaking in water pouring in on starboard side, in our blassige, water pouring in on starboard side, in o observed also leakage from waterways in main holdand one beam end decayed. In fore pensal the process of the pensal through the

Upon this evidence the magistrates said they thought the men were quite justified in refusing to proceed with the vessel, and they were discharged.

SUNBEAMS

-It is proposed to convert the burned istrict of Baltimore into a public park. -Col. F. A. Conkling of this city is now

at Utica with his family on a visit to his brother, Senator Conkling. -A woman in France recently murdered

her husband that she might become a widow, and thus procure the discharge of her son from the arms. -A mechanic in Portsmouth, N. H., has

not been able to do any work for cleven years on ag ount of a friend crushing his hand in shaking -"Owing to the death of the editor

there won't be any leader Tuesday," says a Wisconsia paper; "but look out for an o'd ripper on Wednesday," paper; "but look out for an o'd ripper on Wednessiy."

—A murderer confined in the Vermont State prison has been so terrified by imagining visite from his victim to his cell that he refuses to eat, and is in danger of starving.

-An Indiana family are living in a cave in the river bank to escape the cholera, and the wife congratulates herself on the fact that her has and is home" by eight o'clock every night. -Boys, girls, and women, to the number of fifty or more, amused themselves the other day in San Francisco by stoning an express wagon load d with

Chinamen and dragging their baggage out upon the pavement. -Julius Felkner is the latest Pennsyis vania candidate for Grant's elemency. He was arrested for compilery in robbing the United States mills. Not eing a Philadelphia thief he need r 1 look for the sym-

pathy of Kemble & Co.
—Mrs. Hartwell of Columbus, Ohio, has guite lost her faith in dreams. She dreamt recent that her brother was dead, and awoke her husband w her screams, and next day a letter came announcing that her brother was well and had just been awarded a aving contract. -Sixteen years ago a North Carolina

father, who knew the virtues of the rod, thrashed his bug boy and sent him out to hoe corn. The first seen of im since was last week, waen he returned from the formia with \$30,000 on his noe. When you send a poy to hoe corn always "lick" him first. -The Boston Transcript says: "If ever

The Boston Transcript Says: "If ever Che'ses, Wishrop, Revere, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Everett, Medford, Arlington, Bel-mont, Brookline, and West Roxoury become hone of our hone, will our chief magistrate be styled 'Mayor of Massachusetts' or only 'Governor of Boston?'" -The South Carolina press calls on Attorney-General Hoge to prosecute the carpet-baggers and negroes who issued \$7,000,000 in bonds, known and alleged by the Attorney-General to be fraudulent. The

criminals should by all means be prosecuted, though, as they have grown wealthy on the proceeds of their robberies, it may be difficult to convict them. -Lawton Wade of Abington, Conn., was awakened one night recently by the screams of a favorite parrot in the kitchen. He got up and ha-tened the room, when he found it in flames, which were the cause of the bird's outery. With great efforts he extin guished the flames, but when he had saved his property be found that the faithful bird had expired by suffers

-The statement of the British Consulat the port of Callao, contradicting the rumor of rew dis-coveries of guano, corroborates the assertions made last year by a SUN correspondent, to the effect that the guano is fast disappearing, and with it the only security for the immense loans of English capitalists to Peru. There is only enough of the celebrated fertilizer to supply the demand for a few years. -Talent does not always run in families,

and the younger Bellini, a nephew of the author of the "Puritani," who has just tried his hand in Parisas a composer of an opera named "Raphael," has met with a miserable fallure. One of his most tragic passages drew shouts of laughter at the first representation. It was a prolonged note from a single bassoon which accompanied the death of the hero. -M. Candolle, a French author, is opposed to the study of Latin because the Eng ish will yet be the universal language, and it is destined to be so because important words were put first in its sen-tences. He thinks that to read one of Horace's odes to

an unlettered artisan, placing the words in the same re-lative positions that they occupied in the original, would suggest to him the idea of a dwelling house with the entrance quor in the third st -The Paris Journal states that a musical academy for the French army is about to be estab-lished by the Minister of War, to which the men in each

regiment who may show any special talent for music will be sent for training. A committee is also, it is stated, to be formed for the choice of music for performance by the initiary bands, and it will be instructed to take immediate steps to encourage the composition of new works suited for the purpose. -Very conscientious and law-abiding are the people of Rochester, inc. Two intoxicated young men went to bed on the rallroad track the other

passing trains till a sleepy Coroner could be summoned from his house some miles distant. But La Legalidad is just as absurd as the men it attacks, for in an article which it published yesterday on the subject of the return of property confiscated for political offences it forgets that no code in the butter of the return of property confiscated for political offences it forgets Normandy have perplexed the population, with journals have taken up the question, and attribute the

> ry; they say that the means of remounting the French artillery and cavalry will prove ineffectual if the pur-chases for Germany should extend from the norteero and eastern to the iniddle provinces of the country. -The Mexicans have a system of mining which, though costly, is almost certain to be profitable. A company is formed with a capital of several Instead of contining themselves to a single locality. they work twenty or more mines at the same time, the idea being that if they strike first-class pay ore in one mine, that will cover the expenses of working all the others, and give a dividend besides. By the time one mine ceases to pay they find rich ore in one of the others. This plan reduces the chances of non-success

o a n inimum. The experience of the Little Emms

stockholders has shown the risk incurred by the i

ncreased cattle trade to speculation, and the purchase

restment of capital in even the most promising single mine. -Don Juan Forster, of the Santa Marguerita ranch, in San Di. go county. California, isgiving a good example to the large landed proprietors of that section. His immense estate of twenty lengths equate has heretofore been used as a stock run, he is now negotiating in cermany with the view of co-oming it with experienced vine dressers from the Rhine provinces. Each colonist is to have eighty acres of land in aternate sections, to be furnished with farming uses. is believed that the plan will give comfortable and remunerative employment to a large as colonists, as well as qualituple the value of the

-Sir John McNeill, once British Envoy been warned that it would be dangero his visitor by any fertible process, Sir Jo howling beggar in my garden, and slowly round him, and made more nowhen he perceived that they really meant probably the only European who ever got the b

-In St. Petersburg recently the cultor of a daily newspaper, being much impre-prevalence of drunkenness, determined nately brought it to a crose ha

-A man was hanged San Francisco for murder with a w When this instrument was fi no miery from the stroke, as covers sensibility he gradually reof idlocy. Sometimes a man sir bowever, the flesh will begin to t

I Mexico from a streke of this diabelical weapon